

## CHEESE FLAVORING

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### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a system of individual components which give rise to the taste sensation "cheese" in the individual flavors; the use thereof for flavoring various foods and drinks and preparation thereof.

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### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The taste sensation "cheese" is composed of various volatile and non-volatile components which are formed in the production of cheese from milk. In addition, taste-relevant ingredients, for example common salt, are used in cheese production.

15 The taste sensation "cheese" in the context of the present invention corresponds to the organoleptic perception as with preparations in which the cheese is produced by precipitation of solid constituents from milk which contain a mixture of protein (casein), milk fat and salts and which are subjected to a ripening process by bacteria and molds. During the ripening process, the components are formed, which determine the cheese taste.

20 25 Individual odor-active and taste-active components have already been evaluated with respect to their importance for cheese flavor using model systems (Z. Lebensm. unter S. Forsch. (1996) 202: 30-34; Int. Dairy Journal 7 (1997) 65-70). In Z. Lebensm. unter S. Forsch. (1996) 202: 30-34, the volatile constituents (odor-active components) of Swiss cheese, 30 which are mentioned are the compound 3-methylbutanal, ethyl butyrate, ethyl 3-methylbutyrate, ethylhexanoate, methional, 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furanone, 5-ethyl-4-hydroxy-2-methyl-3(2H)-furanone and 8-decalactone and the non-volatile components (taste-active

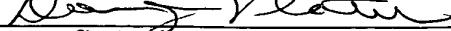
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compounds), which are mentioned are the compounds acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, ammonium hydroxide, lactic acid, glutamic acid, sodium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, histamine, 3-methylbutyric acid, hexanoic acid, octanoic acid, 5 decanoic acid and lauric acid.

Foods which give the taste sensation "cheese" on consumption are currently produced, *inter alia*, from natural cheese, milk fat products, 10 enzyme-modified cheese (EMC), yeast extract and volatile flavor compounds.

It is also known that "cheese", contains various components which make a contribution to the cheese flavor, while other components have a 15 nutritional and/or filler function. In the production of foods, the individual components could not be used independently of one another. Furthermore, the amounts and necessary combinations of all substances relevant to flavor were not known.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is the provision of cheese flavoring of components which make a contribution to the taste sensation "cheese".

25 Accordingly, the present invention relates to a cheese flavor containing:

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5                   A) volatile component contents which include

10                   i) from 5 to 200 parts by weight of compounds having acidic and acetic-acid-like flavors (Group 1);

15                   ii) from 0.1 to 10.0 parts by weight of compounds having milk-like and creamy flavors or cream-like or caramel-like flavors (Group 2);

20                   iii) from 0.03 to 6.0 parts by weight of compounds having fruity and flowery flavors (Group 3);

25                   iv) from 0.01 to 15.0 parts by weight of compounds having strong flavors, blue mold flavors and rind flavors (Group 4);

30                   v) from 0.003 to 15.0 parts by weight of compounds having fatty flavors (Group 5);

                         vi) from 0 to 0.05 parts by weight of compounds having animal flavors (Group 6);

                         vii) from 0.0003 to 0.6 parts by weight of compounds having roasted flavors and cocoa-like flavors and also smoky flavors (Group 7);

                         viii) from 0.00005 to 0.1 parts by weight of compounds having vegetable-like flavors (Group 8);

                         ix) from 0 to 0.1 parts by weight of compounds having mushroom-like flavors or soft-cheese-like flavors (Group 9);

25                   B) non-volatile component contents containing:

30                   i) from 100 to 480 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression salty (Group 10);

                         ii) from 50 to 550 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sour (Group 11);

                         iii) from 5 to 200 parts by weight of compounds having astringent, bitter notes (Group 12);

iv) from 0 to 100 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sweet (Group 13); and

v) from 0 to 140 parts by weight of compounds having a glutamate-like taste impression (umami) (Group 14).

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

To achieve the object, the volatile and non-volatile components were classified into the following groups according to Table 1:

Table 1

Flavor properties	Group 1	acidic flavors, acetic-acid-like flavors
	Group 2	milk-like, creamy flavors, cream-like, caramel-like flavors
	Group 3	fruity, flowery flavors
	Group 4	strong flavors, blue mold flavors, rind flavors
	Group 5	fatty flavors
	Group 6	animal flavors
	Group 7	roasted flavors and cocoa-like flavors, smoky flavors
	Group 8	vegetable-like flavors
	Group 9	mushroom-like flavors, soft-cheese-like flavors
Taste properties	Group 10	salty taste
	Group 11	sour taste
	Group 12	astringent, bitter notes
	Group 13	sweet taste
	Group 14	umami taste, glutamate-like

Cheese flavoring has been found to have volatile component contents ranging from 5 to 200 parts by weight of compounds having acidic and acetic-acid-like flavors (Group 1), from 0.1 to 10.0 parts by

weight of compounds having milk-like and creamy flavors or cream-like or caramel-like flavors (Group 2), from 0.03 to 6.0 parts by weight of compounds having fruity and flowery flavors (Group 3), from 0.01 to 15.0 parts by weight of compounds having strong flavors, blue mold

5    flavors and rind flavors (Group 4), from 0.003 to 15.0 parts by weight of compounds having fatty flavors (Group 5), from 0 to 0.05 parts by weight of compounds having animal flavors (Group 6), from 0.0003 to 0.6 parts by weight of compounds having roasted flavors and cocoa-like flavors and also smoky flavors (Group 7), from 0.00005 to 0.1 parts by weight of

10   compounds having vegetable-like flavors (Group 8), from 0 to 0.1 parts by weight of mushroom-like flavors or soft-cheese-like flavors (Group 9) and having non-volatile component contents of from 100 to 480 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression salty (Group 10), from 50 to 550 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sour

15   (Group 11), from 5 to 200 parts by weight of compounds having astringent, bitter notes (Group 12), from 0 to 100 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sweet (Group 13) and from 0 to 140 parts by weight of compounds having a glutamate-like taste impression (umami) (Group 14).

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      The substances of Groups 1 to 9 are used for producing premix A. The substances of groups 10 to 14 are used for producing premix B.

      "Cheese flavoring" in the context of the present invention gives,

25   upon consumption, the taste sensation "cheese".

      The individual groups, as constituent of the inventive cheese flavoring, are described as follows:

30        Compounds of Group 1 having acidic flavors and acetic-acid-like flavors are, for example, carboxylic acids having from 2 to 16 carbon

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atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 1 are acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, valeric acid, caprylic acid, caproic acid, capric acid, lauric acid and myristic acid.

5 Compounds of Group 2 having the milk-like and creamy flavors are saturated and unsaturated  $\delta$ - and  $\gamma$ -lactone having 6 to 14 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of this group are jasmine lactone,  $\delta$ -decalactone,  $\delta$ -octalactone,  $\delta$ -undecalactone,  $\delta$ -dodecalactone and  $\delta$ -tetradecalactone and  $\gamma$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -heptalactone,  $\gamma$ -octalactone,  $\gamma$ -decalactone and  $\gamma$ -dodecalactone. In addition, hydroxy ketones and diketones having 4 to 8 carbon atoms are of importance. Preferred compounds are acetoin and diacetyl. Group 2 having milk-like creamy flavors also includes compounds having a caramel-like flavor. Preferred compounds are 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furanone and 5-ethyl-4-hydroxy-2-methyl-3(2H)-furanone.

10 15 Furthermore, aromatic aldehydes are mentioned as compounds of Group 2 having milk-like and creamy flavors. Preferred compounds of Group 2 are vanillin and vanillin derivatives.

20 Compounds of Group 3 having fruity and flowery flavors are the ethyl, propyl and butyl esters of unbranched and branched carboxylic acids having 2 to 12 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 3 are ethyl propionate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl caprylate, ethyl caprate, ethyl caproate, ethyl isobutyrate, ethyl isovalerate and also propyl caprylate and butyl acetate. The group of compounds having flowery flavors also

25 includes saturated, unsaturated, unbranched and branched alcohols and aldehydes. Preferred compounds are 2-pentanol, isoamyl alcohol, hexanol, methyl 2-methylbutyrate, 3-methyl-2-butenol and 2-phenylethyl alcohol. Preferred aldehydes are benzaldehyde, phenylacetaldehyde and (E)-2-phenylbutenal.

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Compounds of Group 4 having strong flavors, blue mold flavors and rind flavors are 2-alkanones and 2-alkanols having 5 to 12 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 4 are 2-pentanone, 2-heptanone, 2-octanone, 2-decanone and 2-nonenone. Preferred 2-alkanols are 2-  
5 heptanol and 2-nonal.

Compounds of Group 5 having fatty and creamy flavors are unbranched aliphatic aldehydes and alcohols having from 7 to 14 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 5 are heptanal, nonanal,  
10 undecanal, dodecanal and tridecanal. Further preferred compounds can be heptanol, octanol and nonanol. In addition, compounds having fatty and creamy flavors of Group 5 can be unsaturated aldehydes having 8 to 15 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds are (E)-2-nonenal, (E)-2-decenal and (E)-2-undecenal. Further compounds of this group are 2-alkanones having  
15 6 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably 2-heptanone, 2-nonenone, 2-undecanone, 2-tridecanone and 2-pentadecanone. In addition, compounds of Group 5 can be the esters of long-chain unbranched fatty acids. Preferred compounds are the ethyl esters of long-chain fatty acids such as ethyl laurate.

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Compounds of Group 6 having animal flavors are nitrogen compounds, preferably scatole and indole, sulfur compounds, preferably hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan and branched fatty acids, preferably 4-methyloctanoic acid, 4-methylnonanoic acid and 4-  
25 ethyloctanoic acid.

Compounds of Group 7 having roasted flavors are pyrazines which are monosubstituted or polysubstituted (monosubstituted to trisubstituted) with lower alkyl groups. Preferred compounds of Group 7 are 2,3,5-trimethylpyrazine and 2,6-dimethylpyrazine. Further compounds of Group 7 having roasted, cocoa-like flavors are branched aldehydes having

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4 and 5 carbon atoms. A preferred compound here is isovaleraldehyde. Further compounds of Group 7 having roasted, smoky flavors are phenols and alkylfurans, preferably para- and ortho-cresol.

5 Compounds of Group 8 having vegetable-like flavors are lower-alkyl-substituted thio compounds (1 to 4 carbon atoms), thiols and thio-aldehydes. Preferred compounds are methanethiol, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, dimethyl trisulfide and 3-methylthiopropanal.

10 Compounds of Group 9 having mushroom-like and soft-cheese-like flavors are saturated and unsaturated alcohols and ketones having 8 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 9 are 3-octanol, 1-octen-3-one and 1-octen-3-ol.

15 Compounds of Group 10, which give the taste impression "salty" are salts having the cations sodium, ammonium, potassium, magnesium and calcium and anions such as chloride, hydrogen phosphate, dihydrogen phosphate, acetate and sulfate. Preferred compounds of Group 10 mentioned are sodium chloride, calcium chloride dihydrate, magnesium chloride, ammonium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, ammonium acetate, ammonium sulfate and diammonium hydrogen phosphate.

20 Compounds of Group 11 which give the sour taste properties are monocarboxylic, dicarboxylic and tricarboxylic acids having 2 to 8 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 11 are lactic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, pyruvic acid, orotic acid, fumaric acid, adipic acid and pyroglutamic acid. Further compounds of Group 11 having sour taste are amino acids, preferably L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid and L-asparagine.

25 30 Further compounds having sour taste from Group 11 are peptides, preferably peptides including the amino acids glycine-asparagine, glycine-

glutamine, alanine-asparagine, alanine-glutamine, serine-asparagine, serine-glutamine, valine-asparagine, valine-glutamine, asparagine-alanine, asparagine-asparagine, glutamine-alanine, glutamine-asparagine, glutamine-glutamine, phenylalanine-asparagine, phenylalanine-glutamine, glycine-asparagine-serine-glycine, proline-glycine-glycine-glutamine and valine-valine-glutamine.

To match the taste impression "sour", inorganic hydroxides can be added to the compounds of Group 11, preferably sodium hydroxide, 10 magnesium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide.

Compounds of Group 12 which give astringent and bitter taste properties are L-amino acids, preferably L-histidine, L-methionine, L-valine, L-arginine, L-isoleucine, L-phenylalanine, L-tryptophan, L-leucine, L-glutamine and L-tyrosine. Further compounds of Group 12 are peptides, preferably of the amino acids glycine-leucine, leucine-phenylalanine, leucine-lysine, arginine-leucine, arginine-leucine-leucine, serine-lysine-glycine-leucine, pyroglutamine-glycine-serine-alanine-isoleucine-phenylalanine-valine-leucine, tyrosine, phenylalanine-leucine, phenylalanine-leucine, alanine-isoleucine-alanine, alanine-alanine-leucine, glycine-alanine-leucine, leucine-glutamine-leucine-leucine-glutamine-leucine, leucine-valine-leucine, leucine-proline-phenylalanine-asparagine-glycine-leucine, leucine-proline-phenylalanine-serine-glycine-leucine, alanine-glycine-tyrosine-glycine-serine-leucine-valine-tyrosine-proline-phenylalanine-proline-glycine-proline-isoleucine-proline-asparagine-serine-leucine-proline-glutamine-asparagine-isoleucine-proline-proline-leucine-tyrosine-glutamine, glycine-proline-phenylalanine-proline-valine-isoleucine, phenylalanine-phenylalanine-valine-alanine-proline-proline-glutamine-valine-phenylalanine-glycine-lysine, arginine-glycine-proline-proline-phenylalanine-isoleucine-valine, valine-tyrosine-proline-phenylalanine-proline-proline-glycine-isoleucine-arginine-histidine and

cyclo-leucine-tyrosine-leucine-tyrosine. Further mentioned as compounds of Group 12 having astringent or bitter taste properties are unsaturated fatty acids having 16 to 22 carbon atoms. Preferred compounds of Group 12 are oleic acid and linoleic acid.

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Compounds of Group 13 which give sweet taste properties are carbohydrates, preferably glucose, fructose, lactose and sucrose and L-amino acids, preferably L-alanine, L-glycine, L-serine, L-threonine, L-lysine, L-proline.

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Compounds of Group 14 having umami-like taste properties are L-amino acids, preferably sodium glutamate, sodium aspartate. Further compounds having umami-like taste are peptides based on amino acids glutamine-glutamine, glutamine-asparagine, threonine-glutamine, 15 glutamine-serine, glutamine-glycine-serine, serine-glutamine-glutamine, glutamine-glutamine-glutamine, glutamine, asparagine-glutamine.

Furthermore, it has been found that mixing individual compounds with yeast extract and/or milk fat products and vegetable fat products in 20 non-perishable baked goods, crackers and cheese sauces and also bread spreads, gives a cheese flavor with rounded notes and a particular mouth feel. This also applies in uses of these compounds of the groups with yeast extract and/or milk fat products and vegetable fat products, including in extruded foods.

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The selection of the individual groups and individual compounds for various cheese types is made by qualitative and quantitative analysis of individual cheese varieties by food analysis methods known per se (Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. (1996) 202: 30-34). A preferred selection 30 process is described as follows:

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The concentrations of odor-active substances and taste-active substances in cheese varieties are determined using analytical methods of food chemistry. The substances which are important for cheese flavoring are selected by determining the so-called odor activity values (OAV) and taste activity values (TAV) (Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch., 1996, 203:230-235). OAV and TAV data are obtained from the quotient of the respective concentration of a compound and the corresponding threshold value in a relevant matrix or water. All substances having OAVs or TAVs which are greater than 1 are taken into account for preparing model mixtures. Using a specific model system based on carbohydrate and vegetable fat, a test is made as to which substances are necessary for producing the inventive cheese flavoring. Furthermore, using this model system, quantitative matching with flavoristic methods is performed.

A preferred embodiment of cheese flavoring is the flavor "cheddar" with the following composition: volatile component contents ranging from 20 to 200 parts by weight of compounds having acidic and acetic-acid-like flavors (Group 1), from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight of compounds having milky and creamy flavors or cream-like or caramel-like flavors (Group 2), from 0.1 to 2.0 parts by weight of compounds having fruity and flowery flavors (Group 3), from 0.05 to 0.8 parts by weight of compounds having strong flavors, blue mold flavors and rind flavors (Group 4), from 0.04 to 1.0 parts by weight of compounds having fatty flavors (Group 5), from 0.0001 to 0.005 parts by weight of compounds having animal flavors (Group 6), from 0.002 to 0.2 parts by weight of compounds having roasted flavors and cocoa-like flavors and smoky flavors (Group 7), from 0.001 to 0.06 parts by weight of compounds having vegetable-like flavors (Group 8), from 0.001 to 0.08 parts by weight of mushroom-like flavors or soft-cheese-like flavors (Group 9) and non-volatile component contents of from 100 to 350 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression salty (Group 10), from 80 to 280 parts by weight of compounds having the

taste impression sour (Group 11), from 5 to 40 parts by weight of compounds having astringent, bitter notes (Group 12), from 0 to 50 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sweet (Group 13) and from 0 to 80 parts by weight of compounds having a glutamate-like

## 5 taste impression (umami) (Group 14).

Another preferred embodiment is cheese flavoring of the flavor "parmesan" with the following composition: volatile component contents ranging from 5 to 75 parts by weight of compounds having acidic and

10 acetic-acid-like flavors (Group 1), from 0.2 to 5.0 parts by weight of compounds having milky and creamy flavors or cream-like or caramel-like flavors (Group 2), from 0.2 to 3.0 parts by weight of compounds having fruity and flowery flavors (Group 3), from 0.1 to 2.6 parts by weight of compounds having strong flavors, blue mold flavors and rind flavors

15 (Group 4), from 0.04 to 0.8 parts by weight of compounds having fatty flavors (Group 5), from 0.001 to 0.02 parts by weight of compounds having animal flavors (Group 6), from 0.03 to 0.5 parts by weight of compounds having roasted flavors and cocoa-like flavors and smoky flavors (Group 7), from 0.0005 to 0.006 parts by weight of compounds having vegetable-like

20 flavors (Group 8), from 0 to 0.014 parts by weight of mushroom-like flavors or soft-cheese-like flavors (Group 9) and non-volatile component contents of from 200 to 350 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression salty (Group 10), from 200 to 400 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sour (Group 11), from 70 to

25 200 parts by weight of compounds having astringent, bitter notes (Group 12), from 20 to 100 parts by weight of compounds having the taste impression sweet (Group 13) and from 0 to 100 parts by weight of compounds having a glutamate-like taste impression (umami) (Group 14).

30 The inventive cheese flavoring is produced by mixing the individual compounds from the individual groups.

30 The inventive cheese flavoring is produced by mixing the individual compounds from the individual groups.

Preferably, a premix is produced from the volatile components and the non-volatile compounds and these are mixed during production of the food to be flavored.

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The invention also relates to the use of the inventive cheese flavoring in foods. In this manner, the flavor experience "cheese" is induced in the food.

10 The invention also relates to foods which contain the inventive cheese flavoring.

For example, the following fields of application in foods may be mentioned in Table 2:

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TABLE 2

Fields of application	Application types	Technology	End product
Snacks	Seasoning compositions, seasoning preparations, seasoning salts, preparations containing seasoning ingredients, seasoning flavor compositions, seasoning flavoring salts, spices, spice mixtures, spice sauces and dry mixes	Sprinkled-on seasoning, oil slurry, fat filling and dough flavoring	Potato-corn chips, extrudates, pellets and popcorn
Non-perishable baked goods	Flavoring, seasoning compositions, seasoning preparations, seasoning salts, preparations containing seasoning ingredients, seasoning flavor compositions, seasoning flavoring salts, spices, spice mixtures and spice	Dough flavoring, oil slurry, fat filling and sprinkled-on seasoning	Crackers and biscuits

Fields of application	Application types	Technology	End product
	sauces		
Ready meal/ sauces	Dry mixes, preserved products, seasoning compositions, seasoning preparations, seasoning salts, preparations containing seasoning ingredients, seasoning flavor compositions, seasoning flavoring salts, spices, spice mixtures and spice sauces	Instant dry mix, UHT treatment and sterilization	Ready-to-eat soup and ready-to-eat sauce
Cheese pastes	Flavoring, seasoning compositions, seasoning preparations, seasoning salts, preparations containing seasoning ingredients, seasoning flavor compositions, seasoning flavoring salts, spices, spice mixtures and spice sauces	Instant dry mix, UHT treatment and sterilization	Bread spread, vegetable cheese, imitation cheese and processed cheese

Snacks are savory snack items which include, *inter alia*, potato-corn chips, extrudates, pellets, popcorn, pretzels and fat-fried and oven-baked 5 dough products. The inventive cheese flavoring is employed for using the snack or for rounding off the snack. The cheese flavoring can be applied via sprinkled-on seasoning, sprayed-on oil slurry, fat filling or dough flavoring. In the various seasoning forms, the cheese flavoring is added to "carriers" such as sprinkled seasoning and oil slurry.

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Crackers are baked dough products and are included in the seasoned snack items; they are flavored via spraying on an oil slurry or via a fat filling.

Convenience products such as ready meals, partial meals, sauces, dressings and dips are offered in various forms. Those which are usual are the dried, sterilized, pasteurized, chilled and frozen application forms.

5        The cheese flavoring can, in all application forms, either be added via a dry, pasty or liquid premix, or else as such, without needing to have been mixed in advance with the other constituents. The time point of addition depends on the application form and the production process.

10       Dry instant products are pure dry mixes of foods, food preparations, additives, aids and/or flavorings.

15       Sterilized products are long shelf life products having a relatively high water content which requires that the products are preserved via a heating process. In this case both the living microorganisms and the spores must be destroyed.

20       Pasteurized products also have a relatively high water content which generally corresponds to the water content of the product. These are preserved in various ways. They can be preserved by heating, a low pH, osmosis (use of sugar-salt), preservatives and/or cooling.

25       Other application forms are processed cheese and imitation cheese (recombined cheese made of protein, fat, water and stabilizers).

30       No additives or fillers are required for the inventive cheese flavorings. The necessary aroma substances may be combined freely from the individual groups and in this manner make it possible to produce application-specific mixtures.

The inventive cheese flavorings surprisingly enable the preparation of all flavors typical of a variety without being bound to constituents which do not contribute to the taste sensation "cheese".

5        In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a premix A, containing constituents of Groups 1 to 9, is combined with a premix B, containing constituents of Groups 10 to 14. Premix A can be present in liquid form and in a formulated form, such as, for example in a spray-dried or encapsulated form.

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The production of industrial cheese preparations having the cheese flavoring according to the present invention is carried out with ingredients of Groups 1 to 14. The mixture for industrial plant-fat-based cheese preparations is prepared according to the formula in Table 3 below.

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TABLE 3

Formula example for the production of industrial cheese preparations (the values are in percent):

Ingredients	min.	max.
Water	60	65
Hardened fat	20	23
Phosphates E450c, E450a	1.8	2.2
Granulated milk protein	11	12
Sodium chloride	0.5	0.6
Citric acid	0.4	0.5
β-Carotene	0.05	0.06

20

Here, premix A, containing constituents of Groups 1 to 9, is combined with premix B, containing constituents of Groups 10 to 14. The mixing ratio of the cheese flavoring according to the present invention is

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20 to 30 parts of premix A in relation to 600 to 800 parts of premix B. The entire flavoring mixture is added in a portion of 0.01 to 10 % of the basic formula, and preferably an amount in the range from 0.1 to 3% is added.

5 The invention also relates to foods, which contain the cheese flavoring according to the present invention, such as, for example, bread spreads or fillings for baked goods.

10 The production of industrial baked goods of the cracker type having the cheese aroma according to the present invention is carried out with ingredients of Groups 1 to 14. The mixture for crackers can be prepared according to the formula in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

15 Formula example for producing crackers (the values are in percent):

Ingredients	min.	max.
Wheat flour	60	63
Baking powder	1.0	1.5
Soft vegetable fat	6.0	6.5
Maltose syrup	2.0	2.5
Emulsifier	1.2	1.8
Spray-dried skimmed milk powder	1.0	1.5
Ammonium bicarbonate	1.5	2.0
Fresh baker's yeast	0.3	0.9
Common salt	0.3	0.6
Make-up water	20.0	23.5

20 Here, premix A, containing constituents of Groups 1 to 9, is combined with premix B, containing constituents of Groups 10 to 14. The mixing ratio of the inventive cheese flavoring in non-perishable baked goods and, in particular, crackers, is 150 to 220 parts of premix A to 170 to 250 parts of premix B. The entire aroma mixture is added in a portion of

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0.05 to 10% of the basic formula, and preferably an amount in the range from 0.5 to 5 % is added.

10 The production of industrial seasonings for snacks having the  
 5 cheese aroma according to the present invention is carried out with  
 ingredients of Groups 1 to 14. The mixture for seasonings can be  
 prepared according to the formula in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5

10 Formula example for producing seasonings (the values are in  
 percent):

Ingredients	min.	max.
Salt	12	25
Carrier (e.g. powdered whey)	40	60
Fillers (e.g. powdered fat)	5	15
Flavor enhancers	1.8	3.8
Technological auxiliaries (e.g. silica)	0.1	5
Cheese powder	10	50
Hydrolyzed vegetable proteins	5	10
Yeast extract	5	15
Seasonings	1	5
Acidifying agents (e.g. citric acid)	0.1	1.0
Colorant (e.g. paprika extract)	0.1	1.0

15 Here, premix A, containing constituents of Groups 1 to 9, is  
 combined with premix B, containing constituents of Groups 10 to 14. The  
 mixing ratio of the cheese aroma according to the invention in non-  
 perishable baked goods, and in particular crackers, is 5 to 100 parts of  
 premix A to 130 to 500 parts of premix B. The entire aroma mixture is  
 20 added in a portion of 1.0 to 20% of the basic formula, and preferably an  
 amount in the range from 5 to 15 % is added.

Although the invention has been described in detail in the foregoing  
 for the purpose of illustration, it is to be understood that such detail is solely

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for that purpose and that variations can be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention except as it may be limited by the claims.